

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1361405-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 29

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Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 36 ~ b1; b2; b6; b7C;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 08-07-2007

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 1/21/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: CI-1)

~~SECRET~~

FROM: *RSC/PA* ADIC, NEW YORK (105-NEW)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
 AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
 JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
 FCI - R

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~," in its
 entirety.

Enclosed for the Bureau and WFO are one copy each of two FD-302s, dated 12/17/82; pages 18 and 19 of the "New Statesman" magazine issue, dated 11/5/82; United States Mission to the United Nations (USMUN) press release, dated 11/12/82; American Embassy London telegram, dated 12/9/82; "Quadrant" magazine article, entitled "Media Madonnas of the Left;" draft article by [redacted] of "News Limited of Australia," and page 18 of the "New Statesman" magazine issue, dated 12/2/82.

The enclosed material relates to possible disinformation directed at Ambassador JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations. She believes she may be the target of a Soviet "active measures" disinformation operation.

~~SECRET~~b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY G-3
 REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2,3
 DATE OF REVIEW OADR

2 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
 2 - WFO (Encs. 9) (RM)
 1 - New York

LAF:mcz
 (6)

4-28
16 JAN 25 1983

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

JUN 15 1983

~~SECRET~~

NY 105-NEW

The designation of OO in this matter and the advisability of pursuing this investigation are being left to the discretion of FBIHQ. Leads set forth below will not be covered until instructions are received from FBIHQ.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

FBIHQ is requested to conduct indices checks and obtain traces from CIA on CLAUDIA WRIGHT, nee Little, aka Mrs. John Helmer; [REDACTED] REV. C. MICHAEL SCOTT, International Council for World Reconciliation; furnish all pertinent information obtainable through liaison with South African officials; obtain FBI Laboratory analysis of comparison between the original letter ("round robin") of self introduction from PIETER A. SWANEPOEL and the copy of the alleged forgery which appears on the enclosure of page 18 of the "New Statesman" issue, dated 12/2/82.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 1) Contact USDS to ascertain what action they have taken in the South African and Chilean matters concerning possible disinformation directed at Ambassador KIRKPATRICK and what information is available on PIETER A. SWANEPOEL.

2) Contact appropriate sources for information which could be of value to this investigation.

3) Check indices as requested above of FBIHQ.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. 1) Will check indices as requested above of FBIHQ.

2) Will contact appropriate sources for information which could be of value to this investigation.

-2*-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 08-09-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324/BAW/RSJ/16c
REASON: 1.4 (d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 08-09-2032

3 - [redacted]
(Attn: [redacted])
(Attn: [redacted])
(Attn: [redacted])
1 - 105-41547

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

March 31, 1983

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 08-07-2007

Director, FBI

ADIC, New York (105-new)
SAC, Washington Field (105-new)

POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its
~~entirety~~, unless otherwise indicated. (U)

RENYAIRTEL to Bureau and WFO January 21, 1983, captioned
as above.

Referenced communication reported publication of an
article in the "New Statesman" magazine, believed by Ambassador
Kirkpatrick to be an incident of Soviet active measures directed
against her. New York requested FBIHQ indices check and CIA
traces on author, Claudia Wright, nee Little, aka Mrs. John Helmer;
[redacted] the Rev. C. Michael Scott; and the International
Council for World Reconciliation. Additionally, FBIHQ was requested
to obtain original letter of self introduction from Peter A. Swanepoel,
Embassy of South Africa, for comparison by FBI Laboratory with
alleged forgery in the "New Statesman."

Bureau [redacted] files indicate Claudia Wright is
identical to Claudia Jean Wright, DOB July 17, 1934, at Bendigo,
Australia. She has been a prominent supporter of the Palestinian
cause, but her contacts with pro-Palestinian personalities of
security interest and with Iraqi and Libyan representatives in
Australia and overseas are not known to have exceeded legitimate
journalistic interests. She has also been listed as a well-known
left wing anti-American broadcaster and commentator who, prior
to 1978, worked mainly in Melbourne, Australia.

RJG:amg (11)

Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. 2 - New York
Exec AD LES 4 - WFO
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____ (2 - 105-83750)
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. &
Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM

~~SECRET~~

Classified on 1752
Declassify on OADR

MAY 2 1983

APR 4 1983

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-41547

b3

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE RGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new

In 1978 Wright apparently moved to Washington, D. C., where she apparently married [redacted] in June of that year. Both Wright and [redacted] are known to have been previously married. Wright is currently the Washington, D. C. correspondent for the British publication "New Statesman." She has also authored articles in "Foreign Affairs" and is reportedly a regular contributor on Middle Eastern affairs to the "New York Times," "Atlantic Monthly," and "Nation."

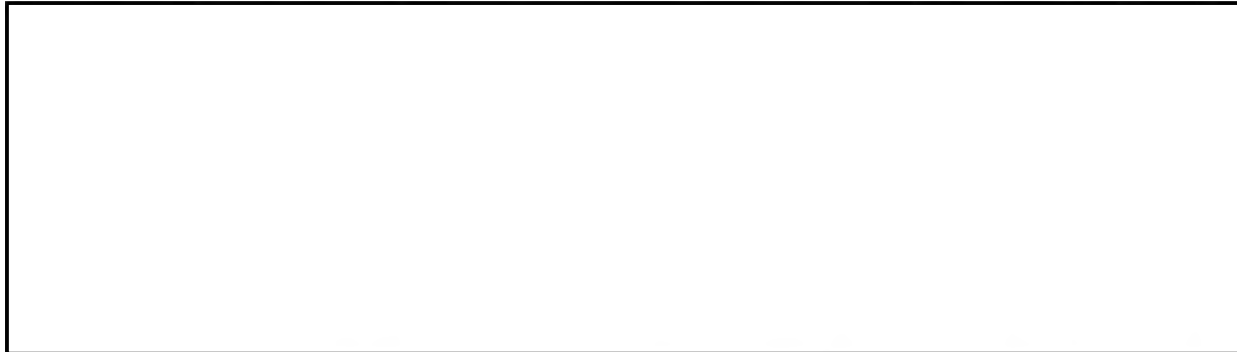
b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new



b6
b7C

[] Wright [] have come to the attention of
the Bureau on previous occasions. []



b1
b6
b7C

(S) In another unrelated FBI investigation which commenced
in August 1980, information was developed which revealed that
[] Wright allegedly passed classified U. S. documents
to []



b6
b7C

Wright, who subsequently published an article in the June 7,
1980 edition of the "Atlanta Constitution" concerning aspects
of U. S. Turkish relations as they pertained to DECA. In the
article, Wright claimed to have knowledge of the full text of
the DECA, including its classified portions.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new

Investigation subsequently revealed that [redacted]

[redacted] met with Wright [redacted]
[redacted] in Washington, D. C., August 7 and 8, prior
to [redacted]
At this meeting [redacted] requested [redacted] Apparently,
[redacted] was knowledgeable of Wright's June article and wished to
obtain a copy of the document so that portions of it could be
published in [redacted] Wright [redacted] allegedly furnished
[redacted] with [redacted] in installments on the dates in
August referenced above.

b6
b7C

It is noteworthy of mention that Wright was later
involved in a similar incident concerning the possible leak
of classified information. [redacted]

(S)

b1
b3

Regarding Reverend C. Michael Scott, Bureau indices
provided no identifiable information. However, Bureau [redacted]
indices contain one Reverend G. Michael Scott, aka Guthrie
Michael Scott, DOB July 30, 1907 at Lowerfield Heath Sussex,
England, who is believed to be identifiable to Reverend
C. Michael Scott.

b3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE RGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new

Bureau files indicate G. Michael Scott is a retired clergyman who admitted Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) membership from 1933 to 1943, but reportedly since that time had severed all ties with the CPGB. Scott has traveled to the U. S. almost annually since 1947, usually in connection with attendance at a U. N. General Assembly meeting as a foreign observer for the International League of the Rights of Man. He has attended numerous U. N. sessions concerning South African affairs and is a staunch opponent of the apartheid policies of the past and present ruling white South African regimes. Scott is believed to have engaged in missionary work in South Africa during the mid-to-late 1940's. He has attended various U. N. sessions concerning South Africa for the purpose of representing the interests of South African tribes. He is also known to oppose the use of nuclear weapons.

Information received from the United States Department of State (USDS), indicates that G. Michael Scott currently possesses a valid U. S. multiple entry visa issued in London in August 1982. Scott's visa is due to expire October 1983, and permits him during its validity to enter the U. S. at any time without prior notification for periods of up to three months per visit.

Based on this information, FBIHQ is of the opinion that G. Michael Scott is identical to the G. Michael Scott who caused the article from "New Statesman" to be read into the records of the U. N. Fourth Committee.

b3

Bureau indices contain no record concerning the International Council of World Reconciliation.

FBI Laboratory is not capable of conducting an analytical comparison between an original letter and a photocopy of a magazine copy. In order to conduct a meaningful scientific comparison, FBI Laboratory must have both the original known and questioned documents. Therefore, FBIHQ has not requested assistance from the Embassy of South Africa to secure an original letter from Peter A. Swanepoel, since we will not obtain possession of the original questioned letter presumably in the hands of the "New Statesman."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new

Leads

Washington Field

At Washington, D. C.

To bring this matter to a logical conclusion, conduct
leads set forth in referenced airtel.

New York

At New York, N. Y.

Maintain appropriate liaison with office of Ambassador
Kirkpatrick to assure her that this matter is receiving appropriate
investigative attention.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to ADIC, New York
SAC, Washington Field

RE: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
105-new

NOTE:

By airtel 1/21/83, New York reported publication of an article in the British left-wing magazine "New Statesman" believed by Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, to be an incident of Soviet active measures. The article contained a purported copy of a letter written to Mrs. Kirkpatrick by an official of the Embassy of South Africa. The letter indicated that Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a recipient of a gift from the South African government, and the tone of the letter insinuated the existence of a relationship between Mrs. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the U. S., and the government of South Africa. Mrs. Kirkpatrick denies ever receiving the letter, or any gift, and the purported author denies ever writing the letter. It is Mrs. Kirkpatrick's opinion that the letter was authored by the Soviets as an active measure to weaken her effectiveness.

SSA [] has had telephonic contact with New York case agent SA [] and personal contact with New York SAC R. J. Gray, both of whom acknowledge the investigative limitations of this matter absent possession of the original letter for comparison by the FBI Laboratory.

b6
b7C

Documents Examiner SA [] Division 7, advised that no scientific comparison between a photocopy of a magazine article and an original known document is possible.

RSK
h

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 8-26-82)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☒ ~~SECRET~~
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 4/6/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105A-151199) (RUC)

POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

FOI-R All markings, notations and items of information
contained in this communication are classified "~~Secret~~"
unless otherwise noted.

Re Bureau airtel to NY and WFO dated 3/31/83.

On 4/5/83, SA [] contacted []
Chief, Special Assignment Staff (which handles counter-
intelligence), USDS, WDC, who was not familiar with captioned
matter. He referred SA [] to [] Administrative
Officer, United Nations-Political Affairs, USDS. [] was
familiar with this case, but could provide no information
beyond that detailed in NYO's interview of Ambassador
CHARLES M. LICHENSTEIN, 12/15/82.

WFO indices indicates a main file, 203-390 on []
[] CLAUDIA WRIGHT and several other references.
The information however is basically what was set forth by
the Bureau in referenced Bureau airtel.

WFO sources provided no information of value in this
matter.

All requested investigation having been conducted
by WFO this matter is being placed in an RUC status.

~~SECRET~~
Classified by 5038
Declassify on OADR

2- Bureau
2- New York
2- WFO
(1-65A-4798 SUB Y)

TPN:jss

(6)

Approved: [Signature] Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

4/28/83

Director, FBI

ADIC, New York

mp
f
POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS- JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
FCI-R
OO:NY

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its entirety,
unless otherwise indicated.

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 4/6/83. *tel. 8*

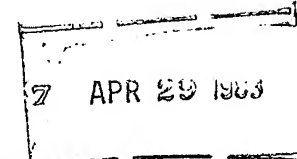
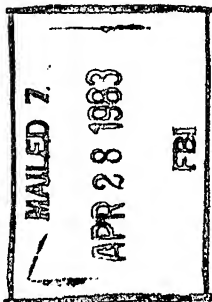
Absent any additional information of investigative value,
this matter should be closed.

CC
DE-144

4-27

DE-144

105-342867-3



RJG:dlj (4)

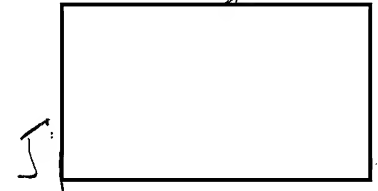
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. &
Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 1752 *W/G*
Declassify on OADR



~~SECRET~~

Airtel to New York

Re: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

NOTE:

This advises New York to close their case, as no investigation of merit remaining outstanding to resolve this incident. This matter was brought to the attention of the FBI by the Deputy Permanent U.S. Representative to the U.N., who spoke to SAC Gray, on behalf of Kirkpatrick. The allegations of possible KGB Active Measures was prompted by an article in the British magazine, "New Statesman," authored by a Claudia Wright. The theme of the article, which also contained a photocopy of a letter allegedly received by Kirkpatrick, was that a military relationship existed between the governments of the United States and South Africa. Kirkpatrick issued a denial to ever receiving the letter, which was printed in a subsequent edition of the "New Statesman," and reported the incident to the FBI, as the theme of the letter fit her perception of similarities with previous acts of KGB Active Measures.

b3
b6
b7C

Claudia Wright and [redacted] are known to [redacted] this Bureau as Australian citizens. Wright is a well known journalist who has exhibited pro-Palestinian and anti-American sentiments. [redacted], a [redacted] by profession formerly served in the [redacted]

The alleged forged letter is incapable of being scientifically analyzed, inasmuch as it is a photocopy, reprinted in a magazine. FBI Lab advised that no meaningful scientific analysis would be possible under such conditions.

In light of Wright's expressed anti-American sentiments, it is believed that an interview of her for the identity of her source of information would not only prove fruitless, but could be embarrassing as well. For that reason, WFO was not directed to interview Wright, and absent any additional information of investigative value, this case is being closed.

256
w/6

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records Systems/Services Sections

February 9, 1983

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☒ ~~Service Unit, 4554, TL# 225~~
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☒ Attention
☒ Return to 4730 242

b2
b6
b7C

Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☐ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☒ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive Search
☐ Nonsubversive Search
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject Rev. G. Michael Scott, aka Guthrie
 Birthdate & Place Michael Scott
 Address DPOB 7/30/07, Britain

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2/10 Searcher Initials 47
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

SI 100-353291
 62-104057-59 ep 3
ND 100-353404-302 p 14
 G.M.
 91-90904-2271 p 10
NI 100-451020-1
 157-8189-18 ep 2
 Guthrie Michael (var.)
 SI
 Guthrie Michael (var.)
 62-104057-54
ND 100-390629-13970;
ND -17461
ND 100-11392-521
 Gut-Grie Michael
 SI
 G.M. (In Act.)
 26-38595
 88-6327

EXPEDITE

②

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Rev. G. Michael Scott

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 2/10 Searcher Initial 99

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

G. M.(In Act.)7-1820-2308660-2455-263862-64178-1862-75147-39-894173Guthrie Michael62-77787-SUB 241-(BU)70262-77787-4583(other BD's not searched)

SECRET

4-22 (Rev. 3-25-80)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records Branch

2/3

19 83

- ☒ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☒ Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 142
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention ☐ Return to ☐ 4230, 242, ☐

Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☐ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☒ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive Search
☐ Nonsubversive Search
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject CLAUDIA WRIGHT, MRS LITTLE
Birthdate & Place aka MRS. JOHN HELMER
Address 7/17/34 MUST

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2/3/83 Searcher Initials RJD

Prod. _____

(S)

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b1

65-76452-32

105-206448-4

CLAUDIA JEAN

SI

HELMER, MRS JOHN

NR

LITTLE, CLAUDIA

NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b2
b6
b7C

SECRET

2/3, 19 93

b2

b6

b7C

☐ Return to

Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 2/3/83 Searcher Initials RTK

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Records Branch

2/3, 19 83☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115☒ ~~Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225~~

b2

☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 142

b6

☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143

b7C

☐ Attention☒ Return to 4230, 242
Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

☐ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index -
5 & 30)☒ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive Search☐ Nonsubversive Search☐ Main _____ References Only☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup ☐ Variations☐ Restricted to Locality of _____Subject REV. C. MICHAEL SCOTT

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2/3/83 Searcher Initials RTP

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b2

b7D

NRNRNR-100-381577-18 Ep 2
65-69010-5 Ep 19GUTHRIE MICHAEL (Rev)100-353291IF REV GUTHRIE MICHAEL
SCOTT IS YOUR SUBJECT
YOU MAY WISH TO RETURN
THIS SEARCH SLIP, AS THERE
ARE NUMEROUS SEES ON
THIS INDIVIDUAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 08-07-2007

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~
DATE: 5/31/83

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INTD
FROM : ADIC, NEW YORK (105-172228) (C) (35)
~~ADIC~~

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST
US AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
FCI - R; (OO: NY)

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its
~~entirety.~~

ReBuairtel to NY and WFO, dated 3/31/83; WFOairtel to
Bureau and NY, dated 4/6/83 and Buairtel to NY, dated 4/28/83.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM,
captioned and dated as above. NY has included information
furnished by FBIHQ [REDACTED] NY has no
knowledge of any restrictions on disseminating this data.

UACB enclosed LHM will be disseminated to USMUN
Ambassador JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK one week subsequent to the date
of this airtel.

No additional information of investigative value has
been developed, and this matter is being placed in a closed
status.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

Classified by G-3
Declassify On: OADR

40
ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York
LAF:vr
(4)

photo -5
CC TO: SS / TSD
REQ. REC'D 4-24-84
JUN 7 1984
ANS.
BY: JHALL

JUN 6 1983



b6
b7C

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~



Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. &
Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

To :

Date 1/9/84

From :

Subject :

POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
FCI-R
OO:NY

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324/BAW/RS/lbc
ON 08-09-2007

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 08-07-2007

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its entirety.

PURPOSE:

To advise, for record purposes, of meeting at U.S. Department of State (USDS), 12/21/83, concerning captioned subject.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For record purposes.

APPROVED:

Director _____

Exec. AD-Adm. _____

Exec. AD-Inv. _____

Exec. AD-LES _____

Adm. Servs. _____

Crim. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____

Off. of Cong.
& Public Affs. _____

Rec. Mgnt. _____

Tech. Servs. _____

Training _____

DETAILS:

On 12/21/83, SSA [] CI-1A and IRS [] CI-3A, attended a meeting convened by, and in the office of, Dennis H. Kux, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Coordination, Bureau of Intelligence Research (INR), USDS, who is the chairman of the Interagency Active Measures Working Group (IAMWG). Also present were:

1 - []
1 - []

RJG:dlj (3)

105-342867

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: 1752
Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

Memo to [REDACTED]
Re: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

b6
b7C

DETAILS: (CONT'D.)

Joel Blocker, Counsellor for Press and Public Affairs,
U.S. Mission to the UN

[REDACTED] CIA
[REDACTED] USIA
[REDACTED] INR, USDS
[REDACTED] INR, USDS
[REDACTED] Bureau of Public Affairs (BPA), USDS
[REDACTED] BPA, USDS

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Attendees were advised that by letter, dated September 21, 1983 (attached), Claudia Wright, the Washington Correspondent for "New Statesman," made a request under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to USDS for all evidence/documents, whether unclassified or classified, that substantiate USDS's assertion that Wright published a "fake letter" from the Embassy of South Africa to Ambassador Kirkpatrick. Wright learned of USDS's assertions that she had published a "fake letter" from USDS Special Report No. 110, entitled, "Soviet Active Measures," dated September, 1983 (attached), which lists the incident as another example of Soviet active measures.

It will be recalled that this case had its genesis in the 11/5/82 edition of the "New Statesman," a British magazine, when an article under the byline of Claudia Wright, entitled, "A Girl's Best Friend," contained a purported copy of a letter written to Ambassador Kirkpatrick by Pieter A. Swanepoel, newly posted Counselor to the Embassy of South Africa, WDC. The letter indicated that Ambassador Kirkpatrick was a recipient of a gift from the South African Government, and the tone of the letter insinuated the existence of a relationship between Ambassador Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the U.S., and the Government of South Africa.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick denied ever receiving the letter, or any gift, and Swanepoel, the purported author, denied ever writing the letter. Swanepoel's denial was conveyed to Ambassador Kirkpatrick by the Ambassador of South Africa. Swanepoel had, however, recently mailed, en masse, numerous letters to diplomatic establishments announcing his recent posting here in the U.S.

~~SECRET~~

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DETAILS: (CONT'D.)

Bureau [redacted] records disclosed that Wright, and [redacted] were both Australian born [redacted] [redacted] Wright has been a prominent supporter of the Palestinian cause, but her contacts with pro-Palestinian personalities of security interest and with Iraqi and Libyan representatives in Australia and overseas are not known to have exceeded legitimate journalistic interests. She is also regarded as a well-known left wing anti-American broadcaster and commentator, and apparently moved to Washington, D.C., in 1978, where she married [redacted]

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Wright,
who subsequently published an article in the "Atlanta Constitution"
newspaper, 6/7/80, concerning aspects of the DECA.

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b7C

Wright, it is noted, was also suspected of being involved in the "leak" and subsequent publication, on 2/27/81, in the "New York Times," of an article detailing the existence of secret agreements between the U.S. and Greek Governments. A follow-up article on this subject appeared in the "New Statesman."

A summary of all information discovered concerning Wright [] was furnished to Ambassador Lichenstein, by the NY Office, on or about 6/7/83.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memo to [REDACTED]

Re: POSSIBLE KGB ACTIVE MEASURES DIRECTED
AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

DETAILS: (CONT'D.)

At this meeting, Bureau representatives were asked if the FBI: (1) interviewed Swanepoel concerning his denial of writing the letter, and/or (2) obtained a sample of the South African Embassy stationery for analysis with the letter in "New Statesman." SSA [REDACTED] responded to both inquiries in the negative, explaining: (1) based on the FBI's understanding that the South African Ambassador had offered personal assurances to Ambassador Kirkpatrick that Swanepoel was not the author, it would be inappropriate, and possibly insulting, for an FBI Agent to interview Swanepoel for a confirmation of his denial, and, (2) inasmuch as the only known copy of the alleged letter was a reduced version printed in the magazine, the FBI Laboratory could conduct no meaningful comparison of the two items.

USDS participants discussed their planned course of action to respond to Wright's FOIA request, finally deciding to maintain a "low key" profile, by responding simply that, "they knew the letter to be 'a fake' because Swanepoel didn't write it; and Kirkpatrick didn't receive it."

It is noted that this case was closed by Buairtel to New York, 4/28/83, as no meaningful scientific analysis of the letter was possible, and, in light of Wright's expressed anti-American sentiments, it was believed that an interview of her for the identity of her source of information would not only prove fruitless, but could be embarrassing as well.

~~SECRET~~

Statesman

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DATE 06-12-2007 BY AUC 60324/BAW/RS/Lbo

4643 Kenmore Drive, NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-337-1580

21 September, 1983

Honorable John Hughes
Assistant Secretary of State for
Public Affairs
US Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Sir:

This is a Freedom of Information request, made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, as amended.

I refer to a publication of the Bureau of Public Affairs entitled "Soviet Active Measures". This is Special Report No. 110, dated September 1983.

The publication states that it is "based on unclassified sources" and "describes 'active measures' that have come to light since publication of Special Report No. 101 in July 1982."

On page 5 of this newly released publication reference is made to "Letter to Ambassador Kirkpatrick." The report states: "The November 5, 1982 New Statesman, the prominent British newsweekly, printed as factual a fake letter to Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick from the newly arrived press counselor of the Embassy of South Africa in Washington, D.C. The active measure's purpose, like the one noted above, was to provide 'evidence' of close US-South African ties."

With respect to these claims, I request, pursuant to the cited FOI Act:

- all unclassified or classified documents in the possession of the US Department of State relating to, referring to, or analysing the New Statesman's publication of the material cited in this Report.
- all evidence, unclassified or classified, substantiating or appearing to substantiate the assertion quoted from the Report that the letter to Ambassador Kirkpatrick was "a fake letter"
- all evidence, unclassified or classified, substantiating or appearing to substantiate the quoted assertion from the Report that the letter to Ambassador Kirkpatrick

rec'd. 12/21/83
from
USDS, Office of
Public Affairs
TSG

was fabricated as an "active measure", as this term is defined in the Report on page 1.

- All documents, unclassified or classified, in the possession of the US Department of State relating to the receipt of gifts by Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick since she took office and came under the requirements of the relevant reporting and disclosure laws.

I request that you give expedited consideration to the production of documents in this case. Almost eleven months have elapsed since the New Statesman's publication referred to, and during that period no US official has made the assertion about that publication which Special Report No. 110 has now made. It is our hope the Department will make speedily available to the New Statesman the substantiating documents on which its Report relies.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Claudia Wright". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal flourish extending from the end of the name.

Claudia Wright
Washington Correspondent

Special
Report No. 110

Soviet Active Measures

September 1983



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

This report, based on unclassified sources, describes "active measures" that have come to light since publication of Special Report No. 101 in July 1982. The Soviet Union employs the term "active measures" (a direct translation from the Russian *aktivnyye meropriyatiya*) to cover a broad range of deceptive techniques—such as use of front groups, media manipulation, disinformation, forgeries, and agents of influence—to promote Soviet foreign policy goals and to undercut the position of Soviet opponents. The active measures discussed in this report are necessarily limited to those that have been publicly exposed.

These often clandestine efforts by the Soviets and their surrogates to influence political and public opinion in the non-communist world have grown in boldness and intensity, reflecting what appears to be increased use of active measures as a policy instrument by the Soviets and their allies. The principal target of Soviet active measures continues to be the NATO decision to deploy intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Western Europe. Other active measures aimed against Europe involve the Polish Solidarity movement and the effort to discredit a possible Bulgarian connection in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul.

In Africa, active measures alleged U.S. interference in the internal affairs

of different countries and implied close military cooperation between the United States and South Africa. In Nigeria, Ambassador Pickering was accused of directing a political assassination plot. In Ghana, Ambassador Smith was charged with organizing a coup attempt. Disinformation efforts used forged documents as "evidence" of military links between Washington and Pretoria despite the U.S. embargo on military sales to South Africa.

In the Middle East, active measures have tried to suggest U.S. collusion with Israel in the invasion of Lebanon and American animosity toward Islamic groups. In South Asia, the most striking active measure was the forged Kirkpatrick speech with its claim that the United States was in favor of "balkanizing" India.

In Latin America, where Cuba functions as the main Soviet surrogate, front groups have been the primary active measures vehicle. The fronts have been busy trying to generate international support for the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador and to increase opposition to U.S. policy toward Central America.

In East Asia, the Soviets used front groups and disinformation campaigns in an effort to deflect the damage to the Soviet image from the use by Moscow and its surrogates of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea. In addition, revelations of former KGB Major Stanislav Levchenko spotlighted

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR ACTIVE MEASURES

July 1983. Two fake U.S. Embassy Rome telegrams depict press coverage of the possible "Bulgarian connection" in the assassination attempt against the Pope as a U.S.-orchestrated campaign.

June 1983. The triennial gathering of the major Soviet front group, the World Peace Council, meets in Prague and makes opposition to INF deployment its main target.

April 1983. A forged U.S. Embassy Lagos document has Ambassador Thomas Pickering ordering the assassination of a principal Nigerian presidential candidate in "Operation Headache."

April 1983. The Swiss expel the correspondent of Novosti, the Soviet news agency, for "unacceptable interference in internal Swiss affairs," including funneling of funds and guidance to elements of the Swiss peace movement.

March 1983. Ghana, relying on a forged West German document, accuses the United States of plotting to overthrow the Rawlings government.

February 1983. A fake speech by UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick on U.S. policy toward the Third World surfaces in India and is reprinted in communist media in the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, and elsewhere.

extensive Soviet active measures in Japan.

The First Directorate of the KGB has responsibility for developing and implementing active measures. The Interna-

105-342867-5 Rec'd 12/21/83
from Dennis Kent
INR, USDS, RSG
See p. 5

Soviet and East European efforts to influence the Dutch peace movement. In the November 6 article, *De Telegraaf* spoke of "clear proof of Soviet involvement" and of close cooperation between the Dutch Communist Party and the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party in the campaign against the NATO nuclear weapons. The November 13 article stated, "The Soviet authorities are still actively influencing the Netherlands debate on NATO nuclear weapons modernization."

Novosti Interferes With Internal Swiss Affairs. On April 29, 1983, the Swiss Government announced the expulsion of Alexei Dumov, the correspondent

De Telegraaf stated that a key individual in the Soviet effort was Anatoli Popov, who headed a Soviet delegation to Holland for talks on the peace movement in January 1982 and was an official of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party. *De Telegraaf* noted that Popov had been expelled from Holland in 1961, when he fought with Dutch military police trying to protect a Soviet asylum seeker. At the time he was second secretary and press attache.

In an apparent effort to discredit a possible Bulgarian connection in the papal assassination attempt, a Rome leftwing newsweekly, *Pace e Guerra*, published two fabricated U.S. Embassy telegrams in its July 21, 1983 edition.

INTERPELLANZA
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Oggetti: attività
Agli (Pao A)

1. L'organizzazione
l'attenzione dell'
bulgari nell'area

Ma quanti fatti strani intorno alla Bulgarian Connection.

di un'inchiesta di Presindato del Lavoro, che ha fatto sapere che il suo partito non ha mai avuto un rapporto di collaborazione con il Csi e il ministro di Grazia e Giustizia, il professor Antonio Di Pietro, ha risposto che il Csi e i partiti socialisti non sono mai stati in rapporti di collaborazione con la Dc. Il 2 dicembre 1982, il ministro ha risposto che la Dc non aveva mai avuto rapporti di collaborazione con il Csi.

[illegible][illegible]

The first forgery, dated August 28, 1982, proposed a large-scale disinformation effort—in cooperation with Italian intelligence and friendly members of the Socialist Party—to implicate the Bulgarians and the Soviets in the papal assassination attempt. The second, dated December 6, 1982, judged the campaign a success. The bogus telegram claimed: "The European media have enthusiastically developed themes on the lines anticipated: that the gunman was directed by the Bulgarian secret police; that the Bulgarians are under the total control of the KGB; that the KGB was headed at the time by the present Soviet leader."

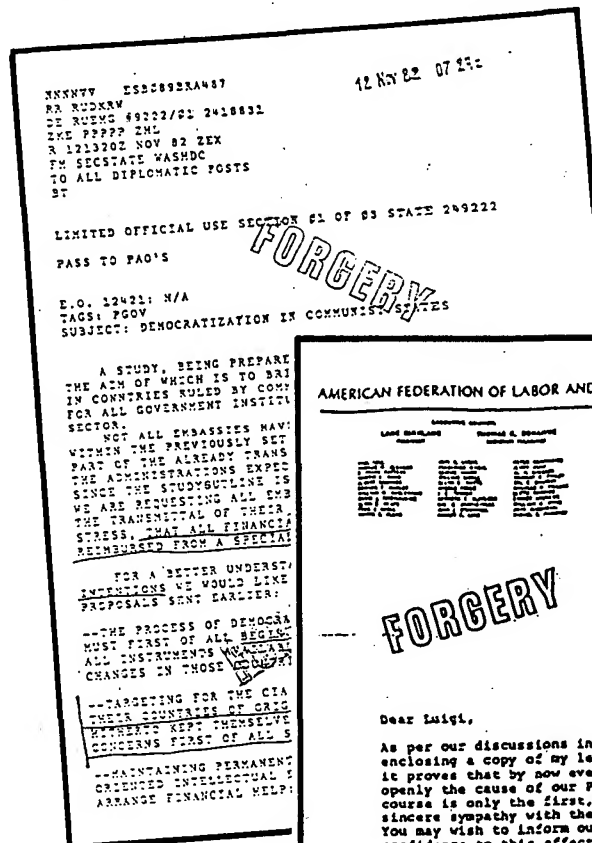
The newsweekly, which has close links with the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity (PDUP), attributed the documents to reliable but anonymous sources. Its charges were echoed by two PDUP members of parliament, who had been elected on a joint list with the Italian Communist Party. The American Embassy promptly branded the cables as forgeries and pointed out serious errors in cable format. The fabrication apparently was designed to provide "credible evidence" for Soviet media allegations that the United States had orchestrated the arrest of the Bulgarian intelligence officer Antonov as part of an effort to blame the Soviets and Bulgarians for the papal assassination attempt.

Events in Poland

Forged AFL-CIO Letter. On March 31, 1983, a forged letter from AFL-CIO official Irving Brown to an Italian labor official, Luigi Scricciolo, surfaced in the provincial Sicilian weekly, *Sette Giorni*. A cousin of one of the Red Brigade kidnapers of General Dozier, Scricciolo was taken into custody during the Dozier investigation. He then admitted that he had been working as an agent for Bulgarian intelligence. The fake letter suggested that Scricciolo was a CIA agent funneling funds clandestinely from the AFL-CIO to the Polish trade union Solidarity. The forgery's purpose was presumably to undermine the credibility of Scricciolo's testimony about Bulgarian intelligence activities and to suggest secret links between Solidarity and the CIA.

Fake National Security Council Memorandum. The February 7, 1983 issue of *Tiempo*, a Madrid newsweekly, published extracts from a forged 1978 National Security Council memorandum on Poland from Zbigniew Brzezinski to President Carter. The memorandum identified Poland as "the weakest link in

Forged Project Democracy Telegram (left) and AFL-CIO Letter (right)



the chain of Soviet domination of Eastern Europe" and proposed a destabilization policy involving "politicians, diplomats, labor unions, the mass media and covert activity." The State Department denounced the document as a forgery. Dr. Brzezinski sent a personal letter denying the authenticity of the document to *Tiempo*, which published the letter in its May 16, 1983 edition. The presumed aim of the forgery was to suggest, in line with Soviet propaganda, that the United States was responsible for the troubles in Poland.

Project Democracy

In January 1983 a forged State Department telegram number 249222 dealing with the implementation of President Reagan's democracy initiative, circulated in Austria. The fabricated document referred to using the CIA "for training and sending to their countries of origin activist emigres who have hitherto kept themselves out of the limelight." The fake cable also called for efforts in allied countries to eliminate "communist parties and parties whose programs are alien to our ideals." Friendly governments were not to be informed of these measures "under any circumstances."

This active measure mirrored public Soviet criticism of the democracy initiative. The real State Department telegram number 249222 provided advice to the American Consulate General in Shanghai on a visa case.

Problems With NATO

NATO Violates Swedish Neutrality? On November 2, 1982, a Swedish communist paper, *Proletarian*, carried a distorted news report that a consignment of NATO armored personnel carriers (APCs) had transited Goteborg en route to Norway in violation of Swedish neutrality. A concerted effort followed to ensure that noncommunist media were aware of this story. Initially successful, this attempt resulted in other Swedish media repeating the alleged violation of Swedish neutrality as straight news, and, in turn, this was replayed by Soviet media.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry then issued a denial, clarifying that the shipment—in fact, of Norwegian, not NATO, APCs—was entirely consistent with Swedish neutrality. The apparent goal of this effort was to divert attention in Sweden from the controversy over the discovery of an unidentified submarine, presumed to be Soviet, in Swedish territorial waters at the time.

Mediterranean Air Safety. In July 1982, while the United States and Italy were engaged in talks regarding Mediterranean air safety, a fake U.S. military document surfaced in Rome. The memo stated that, contrary to what U.S. authorities were telling their Italian counterparts, NATO air activities posed a safety hazard. The U.S. Embassy in Rome immediately denounced the document as a fabrication, and a July 23, 1982 report by ANSA, the Italian news agency, labeled it a communist disinformation effort.

"It is clear that all these Jewish attempts to overthrow the government are designed to prevent the truth about the connections between events since the 29th of October last year and certain elements connected with the S.I.B."

—Captain Kajo Tsikata (rtd)—



• CAPTAIN Kajo Tsikata (rtd), the author of the article.

I wasn't a willing participant —Baba

By Alan Norton Herold

WARRANT Officer Chase

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People's Daily Graphic

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1983. No. 10075. PRICE: C1.00

CIA ASSEMBLING MERCENARIES TO ATTACK GHANA

The Special Adviser to the PNDC who is also in charge of State security has disclosed that American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has at the moment recruited hundreds of mercenaries in a neighbouring country for an imminent attack on Ghana.

He however reiterated what the Force Commander, Brigadier Arnold Quansoo, said recently that the Ghana Armed Forces were prepared to meet any aggressor.

Captain Kajo Tsikata (rtd) also revealed at a press conference in Accra yesterday that the CIA and its intelligence

have also recruited and are paying their collaborators in Ghana on plans towards the overthrow of the PNDC Government.

These criminal activities, if carried out, the Captain said, will no doubt lead to the loss of lives of many innocent people including those of women and children.

Captain Tsikata made these disclosures while reacting to a challenge posed by Justice Samuel Adu Gbadie on allegations of CIA involvement with the special investigations board.

"These malicious and baseless allegations have been made without regard to the observable facts and without reference to sources which might have been able to provide the TRUTH."

— Mr Thomas Smith, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. (Graphic, March 1, 1983)



• Mr. Thomas W. Smith, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana.

Tsikata throws counter-challenge

Captain Kajo Tsikata

(rtd) has given the Chair-

man of the Special In-

vestigations Board, Mr.

Adu Gbadie seven days to

call any member of his

private jury consisting of

Justice F. K. Asare,

Chief Justice, Mr. Poku

Kantoku, Chief, PNDC

member, Justice E. N. P.

Boahen, Supreme Court

Judge, Mr. Johnny Hansen

Interior Secretary and Mr.

E. E. E. Adu, formerly of

the National Council for

Higher Education, when

and when he stated that

there was a link between

the CIA and the SIB.

Reacting to a statement

made on him by Justice

Gbadie while presenting

the final report of the SIB,

the Special Adviser to the

PNDC further called on an

persons whose own

conscience may be prick-

ing them about their role

in the CIA and with its

interests in the over-

throw of Ghana.

"It is clear," Captain

Tsikata said, "that all the

attempts to overthrow the

government are designed to

prevent the truth about the

connections between

events since the 29th of

October last year and cer-

tain elements connected with

the S.I.B."

— Mr. Thomas W. Smith,

U.S. Ambassador to Ghana.

(Graphic, March 1, 1983)

WEST GERMANY TELLS ABOUT CIA

The German authorities in the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the American Ambassador in Ghana to remove the PNDC out of office were yesterday exposed by a list of messages which the West German Ambassador in Ghana sent to Bonn recently and which was read by Captain Kajo Tsikata, Special Adviser to the PNDC at a press conference yesterday.

The conference held at the Ministry of Information was in reaction to a statement made by Mr. Justice Adu Gbadie, Chairman of the Special Investigations Board, on Wednesday when pre-

sented the message of the board to Mr. G. E. K. Adu, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Justice.

Mr. Adu Gbadie had alleged that Captain Tsikata had sent a television programme to the S.I.B. and connections with the CIA and therefore gave him seven days to

submit his allegations to the S.I.B. The last of the message which was sent to the S.I.B. was the

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Pravo carried the deception further, incorrectly suggesting that the Nigerian Government had made the allegation when in fact the charges originated in the *Nigerian Tribune* and the *Daily Sketch*.

Overthrow of the Ghanaian Government

On March 31, 1983, Kojo Tsikata, Special Adviser to the Provisional National Defense Council, called a press conference to charge the U.S. Embassy in Accra with trying to overthrow the Rawlings government. As "proof," Tsikata produced a copy of an alleged West German Embassy report informing Bonn that Ambassador Thomas Smith was dissatisfied with his CIA staffers. The document has Smith saying that the staffers "will only prove themselves if they achieve basic changes in the country and succeed in overthrowing Rawlings." The next day, the *People's Daily Graphic*, a government-owned paper, reported the story as authentic and displayed a photocopy of the document.

The West German Government called the report a fabrication on April 2, and the U.S. Government issued a sharp protest to the Ghanaian Government. Although Ghana eventually accepted the fact that the report was a forgery, the incident had an immediate, damaging impact on U.S.-Ghanaian relations by creating the false impression that the United States was supporting Rawling's opponents.

Relations Between the United States and South Africa

Northrop Sales Letter. The November 17, 1982 *Jeune Afrique*, an influential French-language newsweekly published in Paris and widely read in Francophone Africa, reported that despite the U.S. embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Northrop Aviation was offering to sell South Africa its new Tigershark fighter. To "prove" the point, *Jeune Afrique* published a picture of a letter ostensibly sent by Northrop's vice president for marketing to the commander of the South African Air Force. When Northrop called the letter a fake, *Jeune Afrique* ran a new story on January 19, 1983, suggesting that the denial was untrue and the original letter was authentic.

In this case, the perpetrator of the active measure apparently obtained a copy of a genuine letter that Northrop had routinely sent to many countries,

but not to South Africa, and simply typed in the South African addressee. The purpose of this active measure was to suggest that the U.S. embargo on military sales to South Africa was a sham.

Cruise Missiles in Africa. A false report that the United States and Israel would be testing and later deploying Tomahawk cruise missiles in South Africa first appeared in Mozambique's *Noticias* on November 29, 1982. Since then East German, Bulgarian, and Soviet media have repeated the story. It has also been reported in the Ethiopian, Zambian, Seychelles, and Angolan press.

Aviation Personnel International Letter. The *Herald* of Zimbabwe of June 5, 1982 and several other African papers reported that U.S. helicopter pilots experienced in jungle warfare were working with South Africa. This was based on a fake letter to the South African Air Force from Aviation Personnel International of New Orleans, a company specializing in the placement of pilots. The company has provided an affidavit stating that it had no dealings with South Africa and assumes that the

author of the forgery obtained a company form letter and substituted its own text. The letter's terminology suggests that the author was a Soviet. It stated that the proposal had the approval of "competent bodies" of the U.S. Government. The term would not be used in this fashion in American bureaucratic jargon, but in Russian it is used to refer to official government or party organs.

Letter to Ambassador Kirkpatrick.

The November 5, 1982 *New Statesman*, the prominent British newsweekly, printed as factual a fake letter to Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick from the newly arrived press counselor of the Embassy of South Africa in Washington, D.C. The letter conveyed his personal greetings and also those of the chief of South African intelligence. Although the press spokesman of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations immediately branded the letter as a fabrication, the *New Statesman* reiterated its belief in the document's authenticity in its December 3, 1982 edition. The active measure's purpose, like the one noted above, was to provide "evidence" of close U.S.-South African ties.

New Statesman, December 3, 1982

UNITED NATIONS Kirkpatrick's riposte

On 5 November the NS carried a story about the relationship between the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, and the South African government. It was based in part on a letter allegedly sent to Mrs Kirkpatrick by a member of the South African Embassy in Washington. The letter is reproduced on this page (the reproduction of the letter with the original article was compressed for reasons of space).

We have now received the following letter from Mrs Kirkpatrick's spokesman at the UN:

United States Mission to the United Nations
November 19, 1982

Dear Sir:
In case any of your readers have not followed the matter in the press, I am responding here to Claude Wright's article entitled 'A Girl's Best Friend', published in the November 5, 1982 *New Statesman*.

For the record, I wish to state:

1. The United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations has never received any gift from the Government of South Africa or from any representative of that government.
2. The letter purportedly sent to the United States Permanent Representative by a South African diplomat, and reproduced in your magazine, was never received by Ambassador Kirkpatrick. I am reliably informed, moreover, that no such letter was composed at the South African Embassy in Washington, as alleged in the article.
3. The allegations and insinuations in the article, based largely on the fictitious letter, are no more credible than the letter itself.

Your readers should know, then, that there was no gift and no letter, only what appears to be malicious fabrication. In addition, the article's title, presumably chosen by the editors of your journal, is clear in its innuendo and in its gratuitous calumny. Overall, in fact, the article is so outrageous that legal action against your magazine is being contemplated by the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Sincerely,
Joel Blocker
Counselor for Press
and Public Affairs

The letter referred to by Mr Blocker came into the possession of the *New Statesman* from a source in the US State Department which has previously proved reliable. If the letter is a forgery, therefore, it implies that a person or persons within the State Department

are concerned to damage Mrs Kirkpatrick's reputation.

Other points in the way the story has been presented are relevant. First, the letter-headed stationery on which the letter was typed is identical to that used by the South African Embassy in Washington. Second, the typeface used for the letter appears to be identical to the face of a typewriter used in the South African Embassy. Third, it has been suggested that two mis-spellings in the letter are not mistakes that would have been left in an official South African Embassy communication. But, if genuine, the circumstances in which such a letter would have been typed would have been clandestine. Fourth, at first Mr Swanepoel claimed that a middle-ranking diplomat like himself would not have written such a letter to Ambassador Kirkpatrick and that in any case he would not have signed with his initials. Mr Swanepoel has subsequently admitted in an interview with a US newspaper that the signature on the letter is his normal one.

The denial on Ambassador Kirkpatrick's behalf must be regarded in the light of earlier statements she has made about the secret communications that have passed between her and General van der Westhuisen. After her clandestine meeting with the General in March 1981, the US press was able to expose her spokesmen's statements as misleading and false, and retractions were issued (see NS 3 April 1981).

It is also relevant to note that Mr Swanepoel joined the South African Ministry of Information in 1970. From 1973 to 1977 he was posted in Australia, and between 1977 and 1979 he was Information Attaché in London. During that period, as the revelations of the "Wilder-gate" scandal have indicated, his Ministry, Minister, Connie Mulder, and Permanent Secretary, Etchel Rhoades, were engaged in an extensive campaign of secret gifts, bribes and influencing on behalf of their government.



EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3051 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

November 1, 1982

H.E. Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
Ambassador
United States Mission to the United Nations
799, United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Excellency,

I am pleased to announce my recent arrival as Counsellor (Information) at the South African Embassy, replacing Mr. W. Lott in that position. My curriculum vitae is attached for your information.

I have the privilege of informing you that my Government as previously highly appreciates your activity for freedom and democracy. The bearer of this message has been authorized to present you with this gift on the occasion of your birthday as a token of appreciation from my Government.

I was also requested by Mr. Lott, P.M. van der Westhuisen to convey his best regards and gratitude.

Yours sincerely,

Pieter A. Swanepoel
COUNSELLOR (INFORMATION)

American Blacks and Links to Africa

A forged Carter Administration document on Africa, which first appeared in 1980, suggested U.S. anxiety about the links between U.S. blacks and black Africans. It previously had surfaced a number of times, first in the United States in September 1980 when presidential press secretary Jody Powell denounced it as a forgery. Nonetheless, it reappeared in March 1983 in the *Nigeria Standard* and in April 1983 in the Upper Volta press.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Cooperation With Israel on Lebanon

Communist Fronts. Shortly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Soviet front machinery launched a major campaign to link the United States with the Israeli action. In July 1982 the World Peace Council held a special meeting on Lebanon in Geneva. In August the Soviets called for the creation of an international commission to investigate alleged Israeli "crimes" in Lebanon. Committees of solidarity with the Palestinians appeared in a number of countries. The lead, however, was taken by local communists rather than Palestinian Arabs. Throughout the summer of 1982, there was a spate of demonstrations in Canada, Europe, and Latin America on the Lebanon issue. Once more the lead groups appeared to be communist fronts rather than genuine Arab organizations.

Soviet Broadcasts. Moscow's Arabic-language broadcasts on *Radio Peace and Progress* during the same period sought to exploit Arab sensitivities over Lebanon and the Palestinians. For example, a July 7, 1982 broadcast voiced a typical theme that the invasion had been planned long in advance by the United States and its "Zionist clique." A July 18 broadcast charged that the U.S. "military-industrial complex" was selling the "Zionist aggressors" the most modern "weapons of destruction" to perpetrate a "bloody massacre" in Lebanon.

Downstream Operations Memorandum. In the fall of 1982, "Downstream Operations," a forged U.S. Department of Defense document purporting to be a memo signed by National Security Council Middle East specialist Geoffrey Kemp, circulated in a number of Arab countries and within Arab communities in Europe. The document suggested that the United States had prior knowledge of, and had given prior approval to, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Clandestine Radio Broadcasts on Iran

Since February 1983, the Soviet Union's clandestine *National Voice of Iran* (NVOI), broadcasting from Baku in the Caucasus region of the U.S.S.R., has grown increasingly critical of the Khomeini regime. NVOI has condemned Tehran's suppression of the communist Tudeh Party, urged the release of Tudeh leaders, and warned that "groundless charges of espionage" against them will damage Iranian-Soviet relations. At the same time, NVOI has continued to paint the United States as the "Great Satan" and to allege American machinations to subvert and overthrow the Khomeini government.

Inciting Trouble With Muslims

Although labeled a forgery in January 1979, a fabricated academic study by Richard Mitchell, a Middle East specialist, reappeared in Cairo in October 1982. This document, which outlines an alleged CIA plan to incite trouble within Islamic fundamentalist groups, was one of a rash of Soviet forgeries during the late 1970s to weaken U.S.-Egyptian relations. When the document reappeared, Shaykh Talmasani, a leading figure in the Muslim Brotherhood, pointed to the study as "evidence" that the United States was trying to foment differences among Islamic groups.

The Balkanization of India

On January 25, 26, and 28, 1983, the procommunist New Delhi daily newspaper, *Patriot*, published a bogus expose of U.S. policy toward the Third World by Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. The February 6 issue of *Link*, a far-left Indian newsweekly, ran a similar story. Both reports preceded the meeting of nonaligned nations in New Delhi.

According to these stories, Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick had given the policy review to the American Conservative Political Action Conference in

Washington in February 1982. The articles included a fabricated telegram of the U.S. Information Agency purportedly transmitting the text of the speech to missions overseas. Although the speech covered the globe in a manner designed to annoy nonaligned nations, the point that attracted most attention in India was the allegation that the United States favored the "balkanization" of that country. The speech also included unflattering remarks about the government of Indira Gandhi.

The U.S. Embassy promptly stated that the articles were false. Although Ambassador Kirkpatrick had attended the conference, she made no speech. The influential newsweekly *India Today* and the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay described the episode as a Soviet disinformation effort. Nonetheless, communist members of the Indian Parliament denounced the United States, and the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India issued a call to resist U.S. "intervention." Soviet media continue to refer to the speech, and the Nicaraguan press also used it to criticize U.S. policy. In South Asia, some noncommunist papers, including Pakistan's conservative Urdu-language *Jang* and Nepal's semiofficial *Gorkha Patra*, carried the story as hard news.

LATIN AMERICA

The main active measures vehicles have been front groups, with many working through regional affiliates, mostly headquartered in Havana or Mexico City. These include the World Peace Council, Christian Peace Conference, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Union of Students, and the International Organization of Journalists. Their activities are supplemented by a variety of single-issue organizations focused on Central America, such as national committees for solidarity with Nicaragua and with the Salvadoran FMLN.

U.S. Policy in Central America

- In April 1983, the World Peace Council and its Nicaraguan affiliate CONIPAZ sponsored the Continental Conference for Peace and Sovereignty in Central America to criticize U.S. policy. Predictably, the final resolution lambasted U.S. support for the "bloody" regime in El Salvador and denounced the U.S. stance toward Cuba and Grenada.

- On January 27, 1983, Nicaraguan media published as factual the fake Jeane Kirkpatrick speech on U.S. policy toward the Third World. Since it had just surfaced in Indian leftwing media, the prompt Nicaraguan rerun possibly was prearranged. Sections of the bogus speech highly critical of Mexican policy were highlighted in the Nicaraguan replay.

- In September 1982 a single-issue front group linked to the World Peace Council—the World Front of Committees of Solidarity for the People of El Salvador—gathered in Managua to castigate U.S. policy toward Central America.

Bacteriological Warfare

- The Castro regime has tried to explain the resurgence of dengue fever in Cuba by blaming the Pakistani malaria research center in Lahore, which the Soviets had charged with implementing a CIA-sponsored bacteriological warfare program. (See Special Report No. 101 for details.) According to Cuban media, the center was not only breeding malarial mosquitos for Afghanistan but also to carry dengue fever into Cuba. A former Cuban health official, Eduardo Gomez Cabale, who defected to the United States in 1982, has stated that the Cuban Government chose this explanation to divert attention from the likely carrier of dengue fever: Cuban troops returning from Angola.

- In March 1983, the Mexico City office of the Salvador Human Rights Commission, which has ties to the FMLN, accused the United States of furnishing the El Salvador military with chemical and biological weapons.

- In the summer of 1982, Moscow's *Radio Peace and Progress* made much of allegations by an American citizen, Scott Barnes, who falsely claimed he had been asked by U.S. Special Forces in March 1982 to assist in the use of chemical and biological weapons against the El Salvador rebels. Barnes, who has been an occasional mouthpiece for Soviet disinformation, also incorrectly asserted that he was a former Green Beret, FBI agent, and CIA officer.

The Falklands Campaign

Reagan-Thatcher Tape. In late May 1983, 2 weeks before the U.K. general elections, copies of a fabricated audiotape of an alleged telephone conversation between President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher during the Falklands campaign circulated in the Netherlands under an anonymous cover letter. On the tape, the President tries to restrain Mrs. Thatcher, who is bent on punishing Argentina, and to blame her for the loss of the *HMS Sheffield*. Technical analysis of the tape indicated that the voices were authentic. Comparison with President Reagan's public statements revealed that the President's remarks were excerpted from a November 22, 1982 speech that was broadcast to Europe. In a Dutch "transcript" circulated with the tape, phrases from the speech were rearranged and taken out of context.

Weinberger Press Statement. In early summer 1982, a false May 5, 1982 Department of Defense press release No. 217-82 circulated in Latin America. Apparently it was intended for private distribution. In the bogus statement, Secretary Weinberger was outspokenly supportive of the British and highly critical of Argentina, whose attitude was described as "stubborn and selfish." The actual DOD release No. 217-82 dealt with contract awards.

EAST ASIA

Yellow Rain

In May 1983 the World Federation of Trade Unions, the main Soviet trade union front group, sponsored a major conference in Vietnam to oppose alleged U.S. use of chemical warfare. This activity seemed part of a broader Soviet effort to divert attention from its use of "yellow rain" in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea by claiming that the United States itself was engaged in chemical warfare.

Levchenko's Revelations About the KGB in Japan

In December 1982 the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Intelligence released testimony given earlier in the year by former KGB Major Stanislav Levchenko, who defected to the United States in 1979. At the time, Levchenko was in charge of Soviet active measures in Japan.

The testimony made clear that the Soviets were making an extensive effort to influence Japanese political and public opinion through the full panoply of active measures techniques:

- Use of agents of influence, including senior journalists and politicians, to spread rumors and disinformation (i.e., alleged "serious" splits in the Chinese hierarchy over the border fighting with Vietnam, rumors of a secret nuclear deal between China and Italy, a false last political testament of the Chinese leader Zhou En-lai, and a concerted effort to label President Carter "neutron" Carter); and

- Use of agents of influence in Japan's internal politics. (Through such agents of influence, Levchenko asserted that the KGB played a major behind-the-scenes role in some Japanese opposition groups).

Soviet active measures goals, prepared annually by the KGB residency, according to Levchenko, mirrored Soviet policy toward Japan, and active measures were designed to support specific policy aims to:

- Improve Soviet-Japanese relations;
- Increase tensions between Japan and China;
- Increase tensions between Japan and the United States;
- Convince the Japanese that it was hopeless to work for the return of the northern territories.

Levchenko estimated the strength of the KGB residency in Tokyo at about 50 with 5 officers working full time on active measures. Levchenko, whose own cover was as a correspondent of the Soviet magazine *New Times*, said that journalist cover was highly regarded since it permitted wider access than diplomatic cover. According to Levchenko, 10 of the 12 *New Times* foreign correspondents were KGB officers, and a high percentage of overseas representatives of other Soviet media were also from the KGB. The former intelligence officer stated that the Soviets had about

200 Japanese agents, all of whom could be utilized for active measures if the KGB felt that this was desirable.

CONCLUSION

Assessing the impact of active measures is difficult, but they seem to have greater success in developing areas, such as Africa, than in other regions, for example Europe, where their record has been uneven. Yet as Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger wrote in the April 1983 *NATO Review*: "In both developed and developing countries, beyond the success, or lack of it, of particular operations, active measures have a corrosive effect on open political systems."

In dealing with active measures, Under Secretary Eagleburger recommended in the same article that "While recognizing that active measures are but one aspect of our complex relationship, common sense requires that we counter these intrusions not only through effective counterintelligence but by keeping our citizens as fully informed as possible of the deceptive practices to which they are exposed." ■

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

State Department Special Report

- No. 88—"Soviet Active Measures: Forgery, Disinformation, Political Operations," October 1981
No. 101—"Soviet Active Measures: An Update," July 1982

State Department Foreign Affairs Note

- "Moscow's Radio Peace and Progress," August 1982
"Communist Clandestine Broadcasting," December 1982
"Soviet Active Measures: Focus on Forgeries," April 1983
"The World Peace Council's 'Peace Assemblies'," May 1983
"World Federation of Trade Unions: Soviet Foreign Policy Tool," August 1983

Department of State Bulletin

"Unacceptable Intervention: Soviet Active Measures," Under Secretary for Political Affairs Lawrence S. Eagleburger, August 1983 (reprinted from *NATO Review*, Volume 31, No. 1, 1983)

Congressional Hearings

"Hearings on Soviet Active Measures," House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, December 1982

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To : THE DIRECTOR

Date 5/9/85

From : *St* *Lee* COLWELL

Subject : JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
FORMER UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADOR
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5/9/85 I received a telephone call from [redacted] formerly of the U.S. Treasury Department who is currently employed by Interpars, Ltd., in New York, which firm handles protective assignments for VIPs. [redacted] was calling from Ambassador Kirkpatrick's office in Washington (202-775-4915). He stated that his firm had been engaged by Ambassador Kirkpatrick to provide limited personal security for her. He was calling at the specific request of Ambassador Kirkpatrick, who asked that he contact someone in the Director's office for the purpose of setting up a procedure whereby [redacted] or his firm could be notified in the event the FBI receives any information that would be relevant to her personal security and protection.

I told [redacted] I did not think that a personal meeting with the Director was necessary; however, I would advise the Director of the Ambassador's request. I also told him that I would alert appropriate officials in our Criminal Investigative Division (CID) and that we would alert both Ambassador Kirkpatrick and [redacted] in the event the FBI receives any information pertaining to her personal security. [redacted] requested that he be permitted to visit with me and the appropriate officials of the CID in the next few weeks. I asked that he contact me the next time he planned to be in Washington.

[redacted] noted that Ambassador Kirkpatrick was planning a trip to Miami in approximately ten days where she would make a speech pertaining to the foreign policy of the United States regarding Nicaragua. She was particularly concerned about this trip inasmuch as there were what [redacted] termed "strident Cuban and South American groups" in the Miami area.

[redacted] office number in New York is [redacted]. His home number is [redacted].

Above is for information and appropriate action by the CID.

1 - Mr. Otto
1 - Mr. Revell
1 - [redacted]
LC:ams (5)